

U-Boat Pilots Rum Runners

Former Officers of German Imperial Navy Adept Smugglers, Is Charge.

ILLEGAL TRAFFIC ENORMOUS

Many Stirring Stories About Smugglers and Their Doings—Difficult for Swedish Coastguards to Stop Them.

Stockholm. — Rum running into Sweden from Germany has developed into something like a public scandal, say Swedish newspapers. The broken nature of the coast line and the thousands of small islands dotting the sea approaches are all in favor of smuggling enterprise.

The craft engaged in this trade are generally small, fast-sailing schooners, captained, as a rule, by ex-officers of the Imperial German navy. Many of the skippers bear names well known in the records of submarine activity. Their daring and experience makes it very difficult for Swedish coastguards to stop them.

Landed After Night.

From Reval, Rostock, Stettin, Lubek and other German ports these vessels put to sea, their cargo always consigned, according to the ship's papers, to some Finnish port. Once among the rocky archipelago of eastern Sweden, the cargo is landed piecemeal after nightfall on the rocks, from which it is later removed by accomplices ashore, who have a widely ramified organization for the inland distribution of the goods.

This illicit traffic is said by Swedish papers to be enormous. The papers are full of stirring stories about smugglers and their doings. They remain outside the territorial waters, cruising about until their friends seize their chance to rush out in fast motor boats, often in a heavy gale, transship the liquor and disappear in the dangerous labyrinth of the archipelago.

Lately the police have started a scheme to beat the rum runners at their own game. The other day a police boat, camouflaged as a smuggling craft, boarded a German schooner and loaded up to the gunwale from the schooner's hold, unconscious of the fact that the schooner was just outside the territorial limit. When the policemen tried to leave the schooner without paying, the smugglers threatened to throw them overboard and there was nothing for them but to pay for the liquor.

Carry Off Guards.

In another case, the correspondent was told, a gale blew up soon after the coast guards had boarded a ship which happened to be within the three-mile limit, and, owing to the dangerous

coast, the ship had to put out to sea, taking the Swedish guards away to Germany.

In Sweden and in Finland many of the coast population get their living by smuggling and refuse to go fishing and carry on their legitimate trades. In Finland, where total prohibition prevails, conditions are even worse than in Sweden. Fishing there has entirely ceased, it is said, because rum running is far more profitable business.

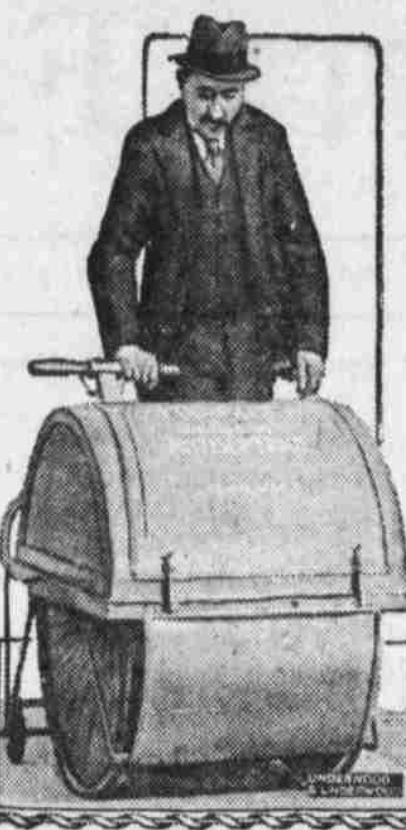
SAYS HE HAS FOUND A PLANET

Dr. Hartman, South American Astronomer, Places It Between Jupiter and Mars.

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—The discovery of a new planet in the group of asteroids, which revolve between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars, is announced by Dr. Hartmann, director of the observatory of the University of LaPlata.

The planet is of the fourteenth magnitude and is seen at present from this latitude in the constellation Cetus, which lies south of the "great square" of Pegasus, now visible in the evening sky.

ADVERTISING NOVELTY



This is an ingenious French contrivance which instantaneously converts the finest walks and boulevards into billboards. The cost of operation is close to nothing. Water coming through the roller in the form of a spray passes through a perforated bell and as the machine is wheeled along it leaves a wet advertisement that remains until the sun dries it up.

To Save Home of Mary Todd

Old Lexington House Where Lincoln Court Her Is to Be Memorial.

\$20,000 FUND IS NECESSARY

Building, Now a Confectionery Store, Is Admirably Preserved—House in Which Mrs. Lincoln Was Born, Destroyed.

Lexington, Ky.—The home of Mary Todd Lincoln, where she lived from early childhood until her marriage to Abraham Lincoln, will be purchased as a memorial to her and a museum for the preservation of Lincoln furniture, manuscripts and other relics owned in Lexington.

The old Todd home at 574 West Main street, once a saloon and now a soft drink stand and boarding house for railroad employees, is on the market for the first time in many years. The site is being sought for business purposes by persons who wish to tear

down the home. The owner is T. N. Arthur, proprietor of the confectionery. Well Preserved.

The building is in a splendid state of preservation and the quaintness of the interior has not been destroyed by several partitions, easily removed. The historic rooms where Mary Todd spent her happy girlhood, where she received Mr. Lincoln, and where they visited after their marriage have not been changed.

While the Lincoln farm at Hodgenville and the cabin in which he was born have been acquired and beautified for the nation at the cost of a million dollars, the part which Mrs. Lincoln had in preserving the nation has not been recognized. The house in which she was born has been destroyed, only part of the old foundation remaining as the basis for another home at 501 West Short street, Lexington.

Option Obtained.

An option has been obtained on the property and civic and historical clubs have become interested. The property can be bought for \$14,000 and it is thought that \$5,000 or \$7,000 would be needed to restore it.

June 18, 1853, Abraham Lincoln, his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, and others conveyed the property to Benjamin F. Edge to settle the estate of Robert S. Todd, deceased, and the deed of record is in the Fayette county courthouse. Plans for the ceremonies attending the dedication, if the home is purchased, would include an invitation to Robert Lincoln, son of the martyred President, and Mrs. Ben Fardin Helm, a resident of Fayette county, who is a sister of Mrs. Lincoln.

Bank Deposit of 1819 Reaches Big Balance

On August 5, 1819, Dr. John Sullivan Thorne opened an account with a bank in New York city, depositing \$5. A year later he added \$10. No other deposit was made. Today the bank book, now showing accumulated interest and principal, totals \$2,000.60. It is held in trust, pending the settlement of the estate of Samuel S. Haslett, a recluse.

Costly Stockings Cause Divorce.

Chicago.—Because he refused to pay \$350 for a pair of stockings for his wife, Albert Larson has been divorced. The couple had been married 17 years.

One soon discovers that she knows a whole lot about other things than farming, but she does not look it. She smiles too easily for a lady pundit. Maybe that's why she gets so much information.

Bank of England Home to Be Entirely Rebuilt

London.—The famous Bank of England building will soon be entirely rebuilt, made several floors higher and thoroughly renovated inside and out. The bank's growth necessitated establishment of offices outside the old Threadneedle area, where it is located. It is now planned to reunite all these under one roof. Efforts to preserve the original features of the building will be made.

There are nearly 600 sulphur mines in the island of Sicily.

The Kitchen Cabinet

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We have not fulfilled every duty unless we have fulfilled that of being pleasant. Prejudice is opinion without judgment.

EASILY MADE SOUPS.

A nourishing, good-flavored soup is worth trouble in preparation. Those who enjoy a vegetable soup will welcome the following:

Vegetable Soup.—Melt two tablespoonsful of butter in a saucepan, add one carrot, one onion, one turnip and two stalks of celery all finely cut, then add one can of peas, one bunch of herbs and cook for ten minutes, but do not let them brown. Then add four cupsful of boiling water and allow the soup to simmer gently until the vegetables are tender. Remove the bunch of herbs. Add one cupful of boiling milk, one tablespoonful of flour mixed with a little cold milk, cook, adding salt and pepper, for ten minutes.

Cream of Potato Soup.—On a cold night this is one of the most satisfying of soups. Peel and cut in quarters four potatoes and cook them in boiling salted water until tender. Pour three cupsful of milk into the upper pan of a double boiler, add one chopped onion and cook ten minutes. Drain the potatoes, mash them through a sieve and add them to the milk with one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of paprika and one tablespoonful of flour mixed with two tablespoonsful of butter. Cook ten minutes, stirring occasionally. Onion, if liked, may be added to the potato while cooking and removed before mashing.

Mutton Broth.—Take three mutton bones, one tablespoonful of rice and six cupsful of water. Add salt and simmer for five hours. Skim and remove all fat, add pepper and serve hot. This is especially good for children.

Oyster Bisque.—Cook a pint of chopped oysters in three cupsful of milk, strain and reserve the milk. Rub the oysters through a sieve, add two tablespoonsful of flour mixed with two tablespoonsful of butter, add milk, salt and pepper and cook eight minutes. Add a beaten egg and serve at once.

Tomato Soup.—Take one can of tomatoes, three tablespoonsful of rice, one onion, six cloves, six cupsful of water, one teaspoonful of sugar, one green pepper chopped and salt and pepper to taste. Cook all the ingredients together thirty minutes after cooking the rice and onion together one hour. Rub through a sieve, bring to a boil adding four tablespoonsful of butter. Stock, which will add flavor to the soup, may be used instead of water. If stock is used the butter may be omitted.

Failure is often the turning point, the pivot of circumstance that swings us to a higher level. Life is not really what comes to us, but what we get out of it.—Jordan.

DRIED FRUITS.

When we purchase a pound of dried fruit we have an equivalent of four or five pounds of the fresh fruit. In counting up the cost of high living it is well to remember that water is an expensive thing to buy. The average cut of beef or mutton is more than half water, an egg contains 65 per cent of water, a loaf of bread 45 per cent, and when it comes to fruits, the average liquid content is three-fourths of the weight. This same liquid found in fruits makes them so refreshing in summer and valuable as a tonic, so the amount we spend in water is not wasted, as it not only adds to its palatability, but also digestibility.

Prunes to be served at their best should never be overheated. Cover with water and simmer until soft, adding very little sugar, if any, and let them stand for an hour or longer in their own juice after removing from the fire. In spite of the fact that dried fruits have been known and used for years, a small per cent of our housewives have the right conception of their food value. They are rich in carbohydrates, sugar—which supplies heat and energy for the running of this body machine—and they are economical when compared to other foods which we consider indispensable.

The dried fruit such as figs, dates, prunes, peaches and apricots, are valuable foods. Their high nutritive value gives them rank with the heartiest foods that we eat. Four ounces of figs contain as much food value as three-fourths of a pound of lean round of beef. A half-pint of milk and six figs is considered an excellent meal, however it will take some education to give one the satisfied feeling that three-fourths of a pound of steak gives to a hungry American.

Nellie Maxwell

MANY ACCIDENTS HAPPEN ON FARM

Falls and Refractory Animals Cause of Hurts That Could Be Avoided.

DIVERS MISHAPS DELAY WORK

Careless Use of Unprotected Machinery Takes Toll of Limbs That Would Be Prevented With Use of Safety Devices.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmer Brown was driving the doctor back to town, after he had set neighbor William Johnson's fractured leg and dressed three caved-in ribs. Johnson seemed to be in bad luck constantly, and the neighbors were circulating a subscription paper for him and arranging a "bee" to do up his unfinished work.

Earlier in the season a hold-back broke on a hill. The horse ran away, throwing Johnson to the ground and confining him to bed several days in a busy period.

A little later one of his little boys stepped on a garden rake which had been left back down on the ground, and ran a tine through his foot. The child was taken to the doctor to have the wound dressed, but not until infection had set in, and he would always be a trifle lame.

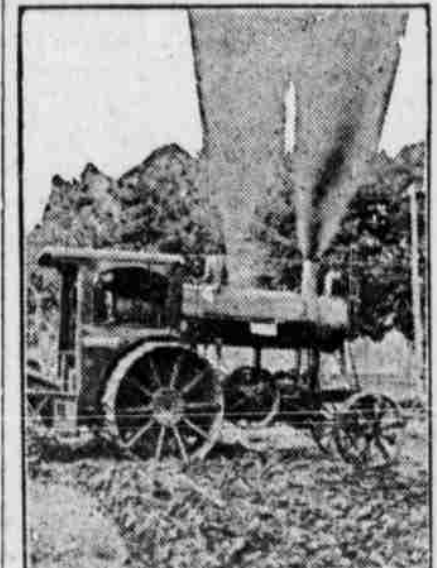
Delays Farm Work.

A hired man stepped through a loose board of a barn loft, and farm and household work was delayed while he recovered.

This latest misfortune was the worst of the season. Johnson had been shingling the barn, using a common prop scaffolding, made by placing wooden brackets against the side of the building and supporting them with two-by-four scantling, set at an angle of 45 degrees and anchored at the foot with stakes and stones. He had undertaken to carry a bunch of shingles to the roof. An upper rung, previously broken from the ladder, had been replaced with a two-inch shingle band, nailed on with eight-penny nails. The wood in the side of the ladder was dry and the nails gave way under Johnson's weight. The jolt as he struck the next rung upset the ladder, and down tumbled Johnson, ladder, scaffolding and shingles, all in a heap on the ground.

"Pretty tough on Johnson," observed Brown. "They talk about farming being a safe and healthful pursuit; but I'll bet he didn't think so when that bunch of shingles pursued him and smashed his ribs."

"Farming is healthful," said the old doctor, "providing people would take reasonable care of themselves. It ought to be as safe as any ordinary occupation; but the observations of the United



Farm Steam Engines Should Be Officially Inspected at Least Once Every Year.

States Department of Agriculture and the National Safety council show that every year hundreds of people are maimed and killed in farm accidents, a large part of which are preventable.

"I don't know where some farmers find economy in keeping a horse that will shy at anything and kick anybody who comes near him. Perhaps they like to feel their mastery, but the horse usually gets his inning in the end. And of course there is danger to inexperienced persons.

"No bull above two years old should be permitted in a pasture, even if dehorned, as all bulls should be. Even an ugly man has been known to kill a man. Savage dogs ought not to be necessary on a farm. But you find them, and often they find you first.

"Farm machinery, such as corn shredders, take a toll of limbs that would be prevented to a large degree if the most ordinary safety devices were installed and kept in working order.

Making Threshing Safe.

"In some states the boiler inspection laws do not apply to steam threshers. Every threshing machine owner ought to have his boiler inspected once a year, whether there is a legal requirement or not.

"I could talk for another hour or so on farm accident breeders that might be eradicated. A country doctor's practice is full of them; but here we are at the house. Come in to dinner before you go back."

"Much obliged," returned Brown, as he crunched his sliver around in the roadway. "I guess I'll hurry back to the farm and fix up a few things before the neighbors have to get up a 'bee' to tide me over a broken leg."

WINTER IS SPLENDID TIME FOR REPAIRING

Note Defects on Threshing Machine When Storing.

Implement Should Be Put in Thorough Working Order Before Start of Working Season—Make Adjustments Later.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Overhauling the threshing machine during the winter means dollars in time and grain saved next year. Proper repairs should be made and the whole machine put into thorough working order before the beginning of the working season. While certain adjustments must be made during operation, it is possible by putting up the machine properly at the close of the season to have all parts in such condition that the necessary operating adjustments can be made readily, accurately and with little delay.

Many times defective parts are overlooked or neglected, in the hope that they will last through the season, when they should be replaced during the season of disuse. When they fail in the midst of the working season



Threshing Machine in Operation.

serious losses often result before the repairs can be made. During or just before the threshing season new parts are difficult to get promptly because of the unusual rush of orders from the many who have put the matter off until the last minute.

In a series of bulletins on the care and repair of farm implements issued by the United States Department of Agriculture is one on grain separators, known as Farmers' Bulletin 1036. Copies may be had free upon application to the department at Washington, D. C.

BEEF CATTLE BENEFIT FARM

Possible for Farmer to Make Greater Use of Dry Roughages—Need Little Attention.

The use of beef cattle in connection with general farming throughout the corn belt, says the United States Department of Agriculture, offers the following advantages:

It is possible to make greater use of dry roughages produced on the farm, as beef cattle consume larger quantities of these feeds than any other class of live stock.

Beef cattle can be used profitably on rough land unsuitable for crop production; also on low, wet land unsuitable for either crops or for other classes of stock.

Beef cattle use the total production of grain and roughages on the average farm, without the purchase of other feeds, more efficiently than any other class of live stock.

Beef cattle on the farm favor a well-balanced distribution of labor throughout the year. They require very little attention during the summer and fall, when crops need attention, and during winter and early spring, when there is little field work to be done, farmers can utilize their time to advantage by caring for the breeding herd, wintering the stockers and feeders, or fattening some steers.

TRAP NESTS HELP BREEDERS

Some Facts Have Recently Been Learned as Result of Device in Improving Flock.

Trap nesting hens to find the most profitable layers does not appeal to the average farmer and back-yard poultry man as being practical. Besides the original cost of making the nests, there is the extra labor required in looking after the layers. However, some facts that were learned as a result of using the trap nest may be applied in the improvement of the flock, say poultrymen of the United States Department of Agriculture. For instance, the trap nest has shown that the late moulter is the most profitable bird in the flock. Now, without the use of the trap nest, a man may select the late moulter and be sure that he is picking the cream of the flock. And it seems reasonable to believe that this characteristic breeds on from generation to generation.

GEESSE RETURN GOOD PROFIT

Fowls Are Quite Easy to Keep and Breeders See Bright Future for the Industry.

Experienced raisers of geese assert the goose is one of the most profitable and easy fowls to keep, and express belief in a bright future of expansion for the goose industry. The Toulouse, African and Embden are the three most popular breeds, the Embden being the all-white type, considered ideal for market purposes.

Munn Home for Premier Lloyd George



When David Lloyd George arrives in Washington for the conference on the limitation of armaments, he will occupy this residence, the home of Mrs. Charles A. Munn, which her son, Gurnee Munn, offered the British premier.

FARM WOMAN IS AN EXPLORER

Has an Exciting Time in South America.

Practical Farmer of California Is Sent to Peru by Capitalists to Investigate Concession Offered by the Government.

New York.—Mrs. Estelle Willis is a practical farmer of Oakdale, near Stockton, Cal. She does not pretend to be an irrigation expert, but she has driven and climbed over every dam in the Sierras.

When the farmers of her county wanted a report on a big New England irrigation and hydraulic power enterprise they sent Mrs. Willis east to find out all about it and tell them what they wanted to learn. She took 40 California turkeys with her to sell to the Boston Yankees.

Then some men with money who had investments in Peru began to look

for someone to send down there. They were offered by the Peruvian government an enormous land concession on condition that they would colonize and cultivate it. They picked Mrs. Willis for that job.

She went to Peru several months ago and has just returned after seeing a whole lot more than Peru. She had raced over the Andean peaks in a little American car, finished her work in Peru and then had motored, ridden on steamboats, in trains and canoes and swam a little way in a journey all around the continent, and all alone.

Mrs. Willis told a reporter all about it at the Hotel Pennsylvania. She is a widow, young, with large, bright, sharp eyes. She looks as if she could make the old ladies perfectly comfortable at tea, teach the young ones some new steps, give all a luncheon they would simply coo over and then take the local pet college youth out on the tennis court and trim him to a fare-you-well.